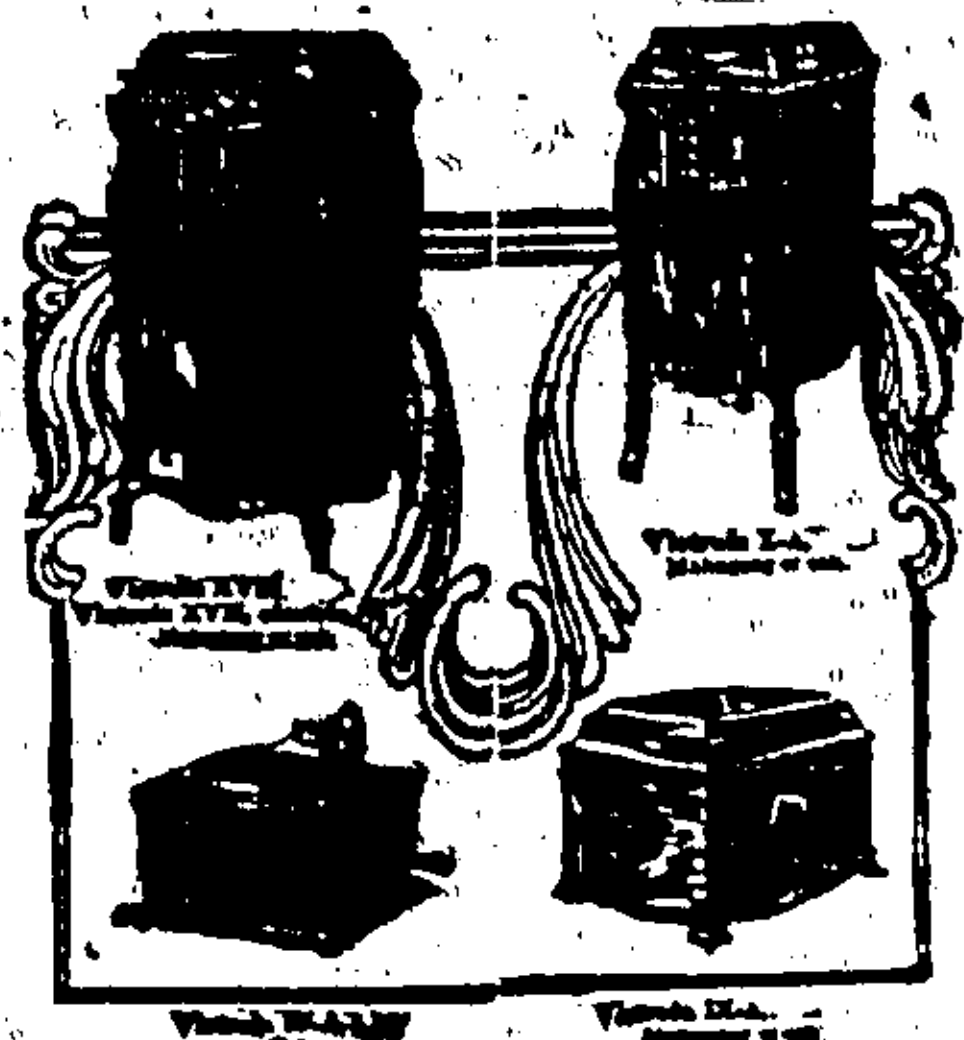


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MAKING OF A CRICKETER.

POINTS ON FORWARD AND BACK PLAY.

STIFFLING INDIVIDUALITY.

There is nothing new under the sun; cricket, in essentials, is not very different to-day from the game that was played 150 years ago in the sunshine of Broad-Half-penny Down (says a writer in *The Times*). Pages could be written on single aspects of each department of the game—the cut in batting, the swerve in bowling, and the peculiar difficulties of fielding at third man. The few reflections that follow have no pretensions to deal exhaustively with any one of such questions; they rather aim at bringing once more into the light of common day certain principles that lie at the root of all good cricket, that are as true for the budding player of to-day as they were for the All England Eleven 100 years ago, and that are in some danger of being obscured by the refinements and subtleties under which cricket, as perhaps much of life itself, is at present labouring.

Much has been written in the present century as to the sins of cricket coaches in stifling individuality, and of their responsibility for the stereotyped and unenterprising style of batting that cannot adapt itself to conditions and baffle the spectators into reminiscences of sleep. But it will always remain true that the cricketer must learn to walk before he can run, that few can, without disaster, imitate Mr. Jessop or the late Victor Trumper, and that before a boy can be initiated into the full drive, the hook, and the drive over extra cover's head, he must learn first to defend his wicket with the simple but essential armoury of the watchful eye, the straight bat, and the truly placed foot.

As a scientific analysis of the mechanism of batmanship it is certain that Mr. Charles Fry's book "Cricket" will remain, for this generation at least, the greatest work on the subject; it is, of course, essentially a book for the mature cricketer, and few, if any, boys can profitably digest its many technical details; but we may well take from it one text with the assurance that every boy will recognise with what astounding success the preacher has turned his own precepts into practice. "I have often been asked," says Mr. Fry, "Which do you believe in, back or forward play? My answer is, I do not believe in either—I believe in both."

First and foremost of all things that a boy must set himself to learn, and a coach to teach, is how to play the forward and the back stroke, and what is equally and vitally important, when to play each. Of late years there has been a revolution against forward play; it is, say critics, an unsound foundation, and its very attractiveness a "dangerous lure." But, though the principle of "Come forward at bat, Sir," can only lead to immediate disaster when applied as a means of meeting first-class bowling on difficult wickets, it is equally certain that the average boy—and the average man—cannot manipulate his back play well enough to rely upon it as his chief means of defence on fast wickets. The Jans Sahib could, and did, hook the fast good-length ball on lightning wickets; Mr. Fry could not; and therefore very wisely did not try to do so. Similarly, Mr. Fry could, and did, play back to such a ball with absolute security and success; the vast majority of us cannot do so, and had much better not make the attempt.

On fast wickets—and even from an English summer it is not unreasonable to expect as many of them as those of the "sticky" type—and against ordinary medium-paced and fast bowling, which always constitute the generality of an attack, the truly played forward stroke must for most of us always be the cornerstone of our batting. This is no place for examining in detail the mechanism of forward play; it is not analysed and magnificently illustrated in Messrs. Fry and Beldam's book "Great Batmen: Their Methods at a Glance." But there are just three points that may be worth remembering, and do not generally receive the attention which they deserve. In every stroke, and above all in forward play, the chin must be kept down, and not thrown up as the body comes on to the line of the ball. With the chin must go the head, with head must go the eyes. The inference is obvious, and anyone who has watched that extremely resolute chief of Mr. Fry's at the outset of an important innings will need no further support for the contention; and yet, how often, especially in the public school player, do we see the chin drawn up with a fine arrogance, magnificent in conception, perhaps, but if the ball "does" anything at all from the patch, only too often fatal in the result!

Point No. 2 will I hope find some support among cricketers, who have had experience in watching, and more especially in teaching, cricket at school; few such can fail to have remarked the astounding weakness of all, but the very exceptional public school batsman, against the ball bowled at or just outside his leg stump, and of the altogether remarkable absence from school cricket of that beautiful stroke, the on (as distinct from the pull) drive. What is the reason? In my judgment it is simply this—that when boys are taught the forward stroke it is almost universally through the medium of the well-pitched up ball on the middle and off stumps or outside them.

If only the coach would realise that precisely the same mechanism can deal, and deal most adequately, with similar balls pitched on and just outside the leg stump, and if the boy was given as much practice and instruction in dealing with these as with the off-side ball, this general weakness in outside play would very rapidly disappear. At the bottom of this weakness, however, scientific, no mastery of the "second line of defence," will ever compensate us for the loss of such visions of delight as Mr. Lionel Palairet well set on the Teanton wicket with ball after ball of Lockwood's and Richardson's best thumping up-against the white palms of flying, like a well hit brassie, into the churchyard beyond.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SPEED OF THE BRAIN.

We may think the response of the brain to stimulation is instantaneous, but it is not. If you ask a man to yell when you pinch him, the pinch and the yell will not be simultaneous, but will be separated by a brief interval, during which the sensation of the pinch will be travelling up to the man's brain through his nerves and the "will" to yell moving down through his motor nerves to the muscles of his throat and vocal chords. This "reaction time" is important, because if it is too long it shows that the nervous apparatus is out of order. Dr. Amar, of Paris, has devised a machine to measure it to the hundredth part of a second. Incidentally, the data that it furnishes enable him to tell whether the subject is or is not fitted for the profession or occupation in which he is engaged or for which he is preparing. Ernest Wellock in *The Popular Monthly* (New York, March) writes:

"The apparatus that Dr. Amar uses is a psychograph of his own invention, a device for registering the promptness, intensity, duration, etc., of muscular responses to impressions received by eye, ear, or sense of touch of the person tested. The apparatus has a cylinder covered with paper coated with lampblack. This cylinder is revolved by clock-work at the rate of one revolution a second. A vibrating needle, which makes one hundred double vibrations a second, marks a wavy line that serves as time measure for minute fractions of a second upon the blackened paper. The muscular reactions of the subject tested are transmitted by air-pressure to two needles, which mark a record of these reactions on the cylinder."

"Dr. Amar will seat you in front of a table equipped with the testing apparatus. Directly before you are two little pneumatic drums. When you have received your instructions, you place a finger upon the membrane of one of the little drums, your eyes focused on something that resembles a few minutes later a touch of the doctor's finger, upon the shutter-releases allows a flash of the electric light in the box behind the lens to reach your eye. At the same moment—so it seems to you—you press your finger upon the drumhead. The air-pressure in the drum simultaneously causes a needle to mark a line, more or less curved, on the lampblack-covered paper."

"Then the paper is taken off the cylinder. Here is the mark of the doctor's signal and there is the record of your reaction. The doctor counts the number of waves of the vibrating needle on the paper, and informs you that 50/100 of a second elapsed between the signal and your response. And you imagined your pressure to have been simultaneous with the signal!"

"You are assured that your brain functions normally—that the time for simple visual reactions in normal subjects averages between 0.196 and 0.212 second. In the tests for reactions involving deliberation, the same device is used. You place one finger of the left hand on one of the little drums, one finger of the right hand on the other drum. You are informed that the left drum means blue, the right drum red."

"The doctor flashes a red or a blue light through the lens of the camera-like device, and you signal back to the experimenter by pressing the right or the left drumhead. On examining the record on the cylinder, you find that it took you more than twice as long to react in this visual test as in the simple visual test in which you were not called upon to decide whether the light was red or blue."

"From hundreds of observations like these Professor Amar has drawn interesting conclusions which enable him to determine the aptitude of the individual tested for certain vocations, a problem of importance in finding employment for the thousands of soldiers returning from the war."

"The statistical material so far collected shows that the age of the subject, between the limits of eighteen and forty-five years, does not materially affect the speed of simple reactions. Subjects whose occupation demands alertness—for instance, designers, typists, and mechanics—react more promptly than farmers, who are invariably slower by 0.02 second or more. The records of persons who have sustained injuries of the brain, or who have been operated on because of such injuries, show higher figures: 0.32 second for visual signals, 0.24 for sound signals; and 0.31 second for touch signals represent the average for that class of invalids."—*Literary Digest*.

the leg and across the line of flight. If a school eleyen could be taken to Lord's and there watch Mr. Warner dealing with the ball on his leg stump and on his legs, and pushing it—oh, so quietly and yet so surely—down the hill towards the Clock Tower or the Tavern, they should need no further evidence to convince them. If they could then go their ways and master this lesson on the field, their batting, whether in attack or defence, would present to their opponents a very materially different proposition.

The third and final point is also the most fundamental: the forward stroke demands, for its proper execution, the two features that are beyond all others the essentials of good cricket. The first is that the leg off which the stroke is played should be brought as near as possible on to the line of the ball's flight, without interfering with the swing of the bat, and the second is that the swing should be straight. Until a boy can meet these two demands he can never be a good batsman; once he has learnt to meet them he is on the high road to success, and from them will develop the whole of that incomparable part of batting which is comprised in the words the "drive."

The perfectly timed, full-blooded drive will always remain, the most enjoyable stroke in cricket to see, as it is in the most exhilarating to play. No refinement of back play, however scientific, no mastery of the "second line of defence," will ever compensate us for the loss of such visions of delight as Mr. Lionel Palairet well set on the Teanton wicket with ball after ball of Lockwood's and Richardson's best thumping up-against the white palms of flying, like a well hit brassie, into the churchyard beyond.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRINCE OF WALES A FREEMASON.

DETERMINED THAT NOTHING SHOULD STAND IN THE WAY.

As briefly announced in our cable columns at the time the Prince of Wales was initiated into the Order of Freemasonry under the banner of the Household Brigade Lodge, No. 2,014, at Prince's Restaurant, on May 2nd, His Royal Highness was proposed as a candidate by the Duke of Connaught, the permanent Master of the Lodge, and seconded by Lord Blythwood, and was presented to his prospective brethren as "Colonel his Royal Highness Edward A.C.G., Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., aged 24, Grenadier Guards." Part of the ceremony was performed by the Duke of Connaught, and the remainder by the Deputy Worshipful Master (the Hon. G. Monckton-Arundell), in the presence of a most distinguished gathering of Freemasons.

In joining Freemasonry the Prince of Wales has followed the example of many members of his illustrious family; indeed, all the Heirs Apparent since the establishment of the Grand Lodge of England, 200 years ago, save two, have sought admission to the fraternity. The early admission to the Grand Lodge of Wales was initiated. In 1769 the Duke of York and Gloucester were regularly admitted, and the following year were appointed Past-Grand Masters. Later in the year the Duke of Cumberland was initiated, and also received the rank of P.G.M., being elected Grand Master in 1781. In 1789 the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) was initiated, becoming Grand Patron of the Order in 1831. The following year the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) and the Duke of York were admitted, the former being elected Grand Master in 1790, in which year also the Duke of Kent joined the brotherhood. The Duke of Sussex was received into the Order in 1798, was appointed Past Grand Master in 1803, and was elected Grand Master in 1813, in that year having the felicity of uniting all the lodges of England under one banner. His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII.) was initiated in 1868, by the King of Sweden, had the rank of Past Grand Master conferred upon him the following year, was elected Grand Master in 1874, and enjoyed a most prosperous and popular rule until his accession to the throne, when he was succeeded by the present chief, the Duke of Connaught, who was initiated in 1874, together with his Royal Highness the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and was appointed Past Grand Master in 1890; Prince Albert Victor (afterwards Duke of Clarence and Avondale) was initiated in 1885. Prince Arthur of Connaught was initiated in 1911, in the Royal Alpha Lodge, by the Pro-Grand Master, Lord Amphil, his father and a host of other distinguished Masons being present.

The speeches at the banquet were restricted to three toasts: "The King and the Craft," "The Grand Master," and "Brother the Prince of Wales, our Initiator."

Lord Blythwood, in proposing the toast of "The Grand Master," said he was also "Our Master," and they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Grand Master for all that he had done for Freemasonry.

The Duke of Connaught combined his acknowledgment with the proposal of the only remaining toast. They looked back, he said, to the days of the Prince's grandfather, who was deeply interested in Freemasonry, and they remembered with great affection the interest he took in the Craft. His own endeavour as King Edward's successor had been to follow in his footsteps, and he had been splendidly supported by the Brethren all over the country. No body of men were more true, more loyal, or more generous than the Order which he congratulated the Prince of Wales on having joined. Their new Brother had many ancestors in Freemasonry, and the excellent manner in which he had conducted himself during the evening's ceremony indicated that he was likely to become a worthy successor and a credit to Freemasonry.

The toast was honoured with great enthusiasm.

The Prince of Wales returned thanks for the cordiality of the greeting extended to him, and said he felt it a great honour that the ceremony of his initiation should have been performed by his uncle, who was not only Master of that Lodge, but Grand Master of England. He had been very much impressed by the ceremony. Although he knew that he had only been taught a few of the secrets, he realised that there were some principles of Freemasonry known to all the world, and that these were brotherly love, loyalty, and benevolence. His Royal Highness continued: "I am well aware of the affectionate remembrance that Masons bear to the name of my grandfather, King Edward, who was for many years our Grand Master, and who remained Patron of the Order after he ascended the Throne. I have always been told that he was a great Mason, and that he did much to improve the position of Masonry in this country."

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"In the present Grand Master," he continued, "they had found a worthy successor, and in spite of his many duties the Duke of Connaught had always taken the keenest interest in all that concerned the Craft."

"When I returned from France," added the Prince, "I found a few things for me to do—(laughter)—and those few things became so many that it has been practically impossible for me to undertake them all, but I determined that nothing should stand in the way of my becoming a Freemason. Having served in the Household Brigade Lodge since I joined the Army, I was naturally anxious to be initiated in this Lodge, and it will always be a pleasure to me to think that the Household Brigade Lodge will be my

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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The Horror of it.

Vigorous, healthy folks simply cannot imagine what a horror, what a death-in-life indignation really is. They speak lightly of it and say: "Poor Mrs. So-and-So has some trouble with her stomach." "Some trouble," forsooth! Of all the ills that afflict humanity none causes more misery than indigestion. When digestion fails, life itself ebbs away, just as a steam engine stops when the coal gives out. If you cannot digest your food—as the furnace burns the coal—your heat, power, energy must run down. Continue this condition and your engine will stop!

It is a simple matter to take thirty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup in a little water whenever you feel the tendency to liveliness or have partaken heartily of food that is liable to disagree with you; yet thousands of people avoid the consequences of biliousness and indigestion in just this simple way.

"Over a long period, I was attacked by indigestion, and it would be impossible to exaggerate my misery and suffering. I was unable to keep any food down, and after eating suffered from terrible pains in the stomach and chest, and around the heart. At night I was restless, and unable to sleep, and I wasted away until I was simply a mere frame of skin and bone, and so weak that I was afraid to walk out for fear of falling to the ground through sheer debility. I was very nervous, too, and frequent and most painful headaches, and felt utterly exhausted, and unable to do anything about the home. In fact, all happiness, energy, and brightness, was quite blotted out of my life for the time, by the cruel ravages of the fall complaint. I was induced to try a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Much to my comfort and delight I found on using it, that it eased my sufferings and I began to improve and feel better from the first day. I can with truth assert that my health began to steadily mend before the contents of the first bottle had been nearly used up, and the narrative process continued without check or interruption as I used the Syrup, until I was transformed from a weak, ailing invalid into a well and hearty woman, able to eat anything I had a fancy for, to go through all the domestic duties of the day without fatigue, and able to enter into all the amenities and pleasures of life again with zest and enjoyment."—Mrs. Mary Gough, Mont View, 34 Turbot Street, Brisbane, Queensland.—April 10th, 1918.

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mother lodge. Although I know that I am going to be very busy, I hope to find time properly to fulfil my duties as a Mason, and it will always be my earnest wish to follow the example of my predecessors and to prove myself in all things a worthy Brother of the Craft and an ardent upholder of the traditions of this great Lodge." (Loud cheers)

HAWKERS AND LICENCES. A CHANCE IN EXPRESSION.

With an ingratiating smile lighting up his features, a dirty, unkempt Chinese hawk explained to Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, that he could not afford to buy a licence, and launched into a description of the hardships hawkers are subjected to in having to take out licences.

The Magistrate heard him patiently, and enquired: "No money to get a licence?"

"No," replied the defendant, the smile once again illumining his face, presumably because he thought his eloquence had won the Magistrate's sympathy.

"Three dollars or seven days," retorted the Magistrate.

The hawk smiled no more.

A little Chinese boy, hardly as high as the dock, admitted that he had been hawking without a licence. He said he had just arrived in the Colony, and lived on a sampan belonging to the headman of his village. Encouraged probably by the last defendant's volubility, the lad argued that as licences were not required in the country, he did not see any reason why they should be demanded here.

The Magistrate: Six strokes with the birch.

THE FASCINATION OF JEWELS.

A SERVANT GIRL'S LAPSE.

A servant girl, employed by a Chinese woman at Portland Street, Yaumati, had a peep into her mistress' jewel-box one day and found it contained money and jewellery to the value of over \$1,200. She got into communication with two other women and a man, and suggested stealing the contents of the box. The plan was agreed to, and one night the girl disappeared, taking with her the jewellery, which she subsequently handed over to her confederates. The Police managed to trace the culprits and arrested them. The man, in an endeavour to save his own skin, divulged to the Police where the jewel-box was hidden, and the articles were all recovered.

Charged with theft at the Magistracy, yesterday, one of the women laid the whole blame on the servant girl.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case.

AN ABUSIVE RICKSHA-COOLIE.

Miss Alice Tung, a nurse at the Government Maternity Hospital, was complainant in a case in which a ricksha-coolie was summoned, at the Magistracy, for using abusive language.

Defendant stated that he took the lady to her house and was then met by another coolie, who invited him to sit on the door step. He did not abuse the lady.

Complainant stated that on Friday last she engaged defendant's ricksha at Kowloon wharf to take her to the Palace Hotel. When she reached her destination she gave defendant 5 cents, the legal fare. Defendant demanded ten cents, and when she asked him to go away he abused her, "telling so many bad words that I could not hear." He told her not to engage a ricksha if she could not pay for one.

Defendant denied the allegations.

Complainant replied that her statement was "honestly true"; otherwise she would have no cause to summon the defendant.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

APPLICATION TO RE-HEAR A CASE.

Mr. E. Davidson applied to Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for the re-hearing of the case in which a Chinese employé of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. was sentenced, a few days ago, to six weeks' hard labour for larceny.

Mr. Lindsell enquired on what grounds the application was made.

Mr. Davidson replied that the man was arrested on the night of the 25th instant, and brought up for trial the next morning. Some of his friends engaged a solicitor to defend him, but before the solicitor had time to get the necessary instructions, the defendant was tried and convicted. Mr. Davidson thought the defence was one which required legal advice. From the facts he possessed he would prove that there was no felonious intent on the part of the defendant, who believed that as an employé he could take a few pills. His mistake was that he had not obtained permission.

Mr. Lindsell fixed next Thursday for re-hearing the case.

Mr. Davidson asked for bail. He submitted that the value of the pills was only \$2.50.

Mr. Lindsell: Yes, but it is a serious offence. The man occupied a position of trust.

Bail in \$500 was granted.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED BILL COLLECTOR. IMPRISONED FOR A MONTH.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with (1) presenting a forged bill for \$21.80, to the Sincere Co., and (2) embezzling \$7.00 belonging to his master.

Defendant stated that it was another man who presented the bill. When Inspector Watt attempted to arrest that man he ran away, so in revenge, the Police took him into custody. He pleaded guilty to the second charge, stating that he took the money to purchase medicine for his wife, who was ill.

Inspector Watt stated that defendant was sent out to Wellington Street to collect a bill of \$7.80 and disappeared with the money, which was paid. On the second occasion another man, not in custody, went to Sincere's and presented a bill for \$21.80. The manager protested against it, as he did not remember ordering any wood. He asked the man who it was that gave him the bill, and the man pointed out defendant. On noticing this, defendant ran away, but was followed and arrested. Inspector Watt said he was prepared to drop the first charge.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to four weeks' hard labour on the second charge.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

SHROUD, R.E.G.A. "B" v. 28th CO. R.C.A. "B".

This match, in the Garrison Tennis League, which took place at Lyemun-on Thursday, resulted in a win for the home team by 15 games (4 to 3). Scores:—

Sergt. Haskings and Gr. Baines beat Gr. Winterton and Newham, 8-1; lost to Q.M.S. White and C.Q.M.S. Clarke, 4-5; lost to Sergt. Laey and Gr. Middleton, 2-7.

Gr. Horsfall and Sandell beat Q.M.S. White and C.Q.M.S. Clarke, 7-2; beat Gr. Winterton and Newham, 6-1; lost to Sergt. Laey and Gr. Middleton, 4-5.

Corpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss beat Q.M.S. White and C.Q.M.S. Clarke, 7-2; beat Gr. Winterton and Newham, 6-3; lost to Sergt. Laey and Gr. Middleton, 2-7.

AN OLD INHABITANT IN THE DOCK.

There were two conflicting tales related to the Magistracy, yesterday, when an octogenarian master of a sampan was charged with being in "unlawful possession of an automatic pistol, a gun and 1,000 rounds of ammunition."

The case for the prosecution was that B.O. Clark, went on board a sampan on June 21st and discovered the ammunition and the arms concealed in a rattan basket. The pistol was identified as one which had been stolen from a ship's guard on board the *Hui Hong* in 1918. The defendant was arrested by witness as he was the licensee of the sampan on which the contraband articles were found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defendant, witness admitted that the man assisted him in searching the sampan. He also informed witness that three men engaged his sampan at night, and when they got to the Yaumati breakwater left the parcel behind, asking him to wait for his fare, which would be paid on their return. The men, however, never came back.

Mr. d'Almada stated that defendant was born in Hongkong long before the Colony was ceded to Great Britain. He was only a common carrier.

Defendant stated that he had been a sampan master for 40 years and had never been in trouble.

Mr. Hutchison discharged defendant on the ground of insufficient evidence.

PRINCE AND HOSPITALS.

The Prince of Wales, as president of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, presided for the first time at the annual meeting of the General Council held at St. James' Palace on May 8th. In moving the adoption of the report the Prince reviewed the work of the Fund and appealed for a continuance of public support for the hospitals, which nobly responded to the hearty words made on their behalf by the Prince. He was able to announce that the Fund had celebrated its coming of age last year by distributing the record sum of £200,000. In 1917 the grants totalled \$190,000, and in the year before last £167,500. The main aim of the annual distribution of £200,000 is to provide for a continuance of public support for the hospitals, which nobly responded to the hearty words made on their behalf by the Prince. He was able to announce that the Fund had celebrated its coming of age last year by distributing the record sum of £200,000. In 1917 the grants totalled \$190,000, and in the year before last £167,500. The main aim of the annual distribution of £200,000 is to provide for a continuance of public support for the hospitals, which nobly responded to the hearty words made on their behalf by the Prince.

ANTI-JAPANESE OUTBREAK IN SINGAPORE. MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES CALLED OUT.

The Chinese boycott of all things Japanese in Singapore came to a head last night (says the *Straits Times* of June 21st) in the looting of Japanese shops in various parts of the town and the destruction and burning of goods, accompanied by general scenes of wild disorder. The police came into collision with hostile crowds in several instances, and on one occasion were compelled to fire, with the result that two deaths are reported. Later some of the Manchesters and the Civil Guard were called out to help patrol the town. The Inspector-General of Police (the Hon. Capt. A. R. Chandel) was struck to the ground in the face of a hostile mob and narrowly escaped further injury. At three o'clock this morning the Japanese soap-factory in Syed Ali Street was attacked and a quantity of goods was destroyed.

The trouble was most marked in the Malacca Street and Bugis Street areas. Japanese shops were attacked and the contents destroyed and in some cases burnt. The mob made bonfires in the middle of the roads, and with the air filled with piercing screams and shouts, scenes of wild confusion reigned.

POLICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL INTERVIEWED. In Bugis Street the Inspector-General of Police and other European officers had a narrow escape from a hostile crowd. Accompanied by the Chief Police Officer (Mr. C. Hannigan) and the Protector of Chinese (Mr. D. Bentley), Capt. Chandel came upon a party of Chinese trying to break into a house. The officers endeavoured to make some arrests, and both secured a man each. While Capt. Chandel was struggling with his captives some one in the crowd struck him a blow on the head which brought him down. While he was on the ground another blow was aimed at him, upon which Inspector Prithivichand, the remaining member of the party, fired his revolver with the result that the crowd temporarily dispersed.

A minute or two later, however, the mob became very threatening, being encouraged by a number of men who appeared to beingleaders to attack the Inspector-General and his party. With only Capt. Chandel, Mr. Hannigan, Mr. Bentley and the inspector facing an excited mob the situation was sufficiently alarming, and the officers drew their revolvers prepared to resist attack. Mr. Bentley thereupon courageously stepped forward unarmed and harangued the crowd with good results.

Some time later the police were reinforced by parties of the Manchesters, men from warships in port, and the Civil Guard, information of the state of affairs having been conveyed to the Governor and the General Officer Commanding. The men were assembled at the police station, patrols were instituted, and the crowds were gradually dispersed. The police were on duty until this morning. It was not considered necessary to call out the S.V.C.

POLICE FIRE ON CROWD. In Smith Street and Hokien Street a collision between the mob and the police had more serious consequences. Shots were fired by the police and the information of an inspector, and from the information at present available it seems that two men in the crowd were hit and killed. In this part of the town the uniformed bodies were in the charge of Mr. A. H. Dickinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was accompanied by Mr. Ham, second Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Late at night the disturbances appeared to have died down somewhat, but at three o'clock this morning they broke out again, centring in an attack on the Japanese soap factory in Syed Ali Road. The whole of the premises were looted, and a considerable quantity of the goods were smashed and set fire to in the street. Police and military arrived on the scene while the fire was burning, and the Chinese then made off.

The town was frantically placarded with inflammatory Chinese posters, around which excited crowds gathered. All Japanese stores were closed and shuttered, and in High Street and the neighbourhood Chinese and other shopkeepers had thought it wise to remain within closed doors also. High Street presented an almost continuous line of closed shops. Looking of Japanese premises had been checked, but in various parts Chinese were still active in destroying Japanese goods, which by previous purchases for otherwise happened to be in their possession. Around Hokien Street about 9.30 there was a scene faintly reminiscent of the air raid. From the windows of houses pots and pans of Japanese manufacture came flying out to fall with bomb-like crashes in the middle of the street. As a climax an old Chinese lady, appeared at the top window of a four-story house. In her arms she held a large wooden wall clock. The crowd stood away from under and round cheering the clock was hurled into the street. It fell with a crash to splinter into a hundred pieces. The old lady then calmly closed the window and was seen no more. We understand there was looting in some districts of Chinese shops having Japanese goods.

SCENE IN CHINATOWN. Yesterday forenoon the scene of destruction was certainly a sight for the ill-gods, (says the *Singapore Free Press*).

In South Bridge-road a couple of coolies went into a picture-framer's shop, had a look round, and seized two looking glasses, which they crashed to the ground, and those in charge of the shop could do nothing but look on. As to private householders the major portion of these, it is said, were warned about a month ago of what was going to happen and they were then told to get rid of any Japanese goods they might have in the house, and they nearly all took the hint. Those that did not were relieved of the trouble, for the invaders were not very particular as to what damage they did or what annoyances they put the householder to. As to the Japanese themselves, as soon as they got to know that the campaign had commenced they very promptly shut up their shops and strongly barricaded the front with bars and other things. The City itself, yesterday afternoon, was almost like a public holiday. Fires were burning, most of the day, and thousands of thousands of dollars must have gone up in smoke. Just about noon there was a serious disturbance in Kiling Street. (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS. (ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WALKERMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT).

STRENGTH. Pte. L. Gibbs, "D" Co., is permitted to resign, dated June 23rd, 1919.

LEAVE. Lieut. Corpl. R. E. Sedgwick, Mounted Section, is granted 12 months' leave, from July 9th, 1919.

Gr. G. Dumbarton, Artillery Co., is granted 9 months' leave, to date from day of departure.

Pte. W. A. Dowley, "D" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from July 10th, 1919.

Pte. J. J. Harrington, "D" Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from August 7th, 1919.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE. The following is the result of firing of Annual Course by a portion of No. 2 Platoon, "A" Co.:

Number exercised	17
Marksmen	1
1st Class Shots	12
2nd Class Shots	3
3rd Class Shots	1
	17
The averages obtained were:—	
Practice No. 13	13.2
Practice No. 14	23.7
Practice No. 15	12.1
Practice No. 16	24.8
Practice No. 17	8.1
Practice No. 18	8.9
Practice No. 19	8.8
Practice average	101.6

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D. PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Thursday, July 3rd: 7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. new Layers' class.

Friday, July 4th: 5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. new Layers' class.

Examination by the I.G. of new Layers of both Half Companies will be held on Sunday, July 5th. Full particulars will be issued in next orders.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL. PARADES.

The whole Company will parade at Murray Parade Ground for Infantry Instruction at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, July 4th. Dress, drill order (shorts and puttees).

D.I.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES. Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R.E. Instructors at Belcher's at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, July 2nd. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficiency" (1/-) Rating.

Officer on duty: Capt. R. Hall.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR G. H. WALKERMAN, V.D., OFFICER COMMANDING. "A" COMPANY.

Wednesday, July 2nd: 5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, July 4th: 5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, July 2nd: 5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, July 4th: 5.15 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BRAVE. PARADES—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blako Pier on Wednesday, July 2nd, at 5 p.m. and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, June 27th, 1919.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE. ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.A.P. (RESERVE).

ARMS LICENCES. Members holding permits from the Hon. C.I.P. to carry or own arms privately are required to furnish to the Secretary, H.K.P.R., on or before the 1st July, a description of the arms or arms and the amount of ammunition for which the permit has been issued, together with the number of such permit.

Failure to comply with this instruction will render any permit at present valid liable to cancellation.

Hongkong, June 27th, 1919.

where Japanese-made crockery was seized by the Chinese and destroyed. An armed patrol was called out and dispersed the crowd.

THE POLICY OF DESTRUCTION. As far as can be ascertained the demonstrations took three lines of action:—(1) raiding Japanese houses and demolishing their goods, (2) rifling Chinese shops and purging them, as it were, of Japanese goods by smashing them or by making a bonfire of them in front of the premises, and (3) precautionary measures taken by Chinese stores and private dwellings in throwing on to the road all sorts of Japanese goods, including cooking utensils, clocks, bedding, mirrors, etc., and consigning them to the flames.

Although Chinese and Japanese had come into conflict at several places, the latter, being in the minority, had not attempted to be aggressive. Thus far only one Japanese is reported to have been stabbed and he is said to be making progress.

Efforts are being made to shelter Japanese men, women and children whose homes are in isolated parts of the town. Large numbers of them could have been seen standing by the roadside at the Japanese Commercial House in Basah Road, which is one of the chief refuge centres.

PURITY CROSS SAVOURIES

CREAMED SPAGHETTI au GRATIN is spaghetti in a Golden cream sauce with cheese, garnished with a touch of pimientos and mushrooms, per tin 35 cents.

GRACED SPAGHETTI is Graced with a finely seasoned tomato sauce, minced chicken livers, smoked ham and mushrooms, per tin, 35 cents.

CREAMED CHICKEN à la KING, is tender diced chicken and fresh mushrooms in a delicious golden cream sauce garnished with pimientos, per tin, 70 cents.

WELSH RAREBIT is exquisitely seasoned cream cheese, perfectly aged and blended with the finest materials of which a rarebit can be made, per tin, 50 cents.

LOBSTER à la NEWBURG, in enamel-lined containers, its savoury sauce and perfection reflects the care with which its ingredients are chosen; in two sizes, per tin 50 cents and \$1.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1230 & 2123. Principal Factory: No. 71, North Moat Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2338. Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Capesway Bay, Hongkong. Cable Address: "Hingwah."



TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR



Our Underwear is very carefully selected, the special weaves are not only porous and consequently cool, but absorbent, thus preventing chills. Call and inspect our samples or we shall be pleased to send them on approval.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MUSIC.

PALACE HOTEL,
Kowloon.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29th, 1919.

An excellent ORCHESTRA will give
a selection of MUSIC at the above
Hotel on SUNDAY, JUNE 29th.

Come and Hear it.

J. H. OIBERRY,
Proprietor.

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NOTICE.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1918,
TUESDAY, JULY 1st, has been
proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY, and
the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED
for business on that day.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1919. [197]THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT &
TRADING CO., LTD.ACCORDING to telegraphic advice
received from London the "SHELL"
TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD. has
declared a SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND
on the Ordinary Shares of the Company at
the rate of 5/- per Share, free of Income Tax,
payable July 5th, to Shareholders on the
Register at June 15th, and to holders of
bearer warrants against Coupon No. 32.
FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(SOUTH CHINA) LTD.,
N. L. WATSON,
Hongkong, June 28th, 1919. [1918]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY
(SATURDAY), June 28th, 1919,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,
(Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Black-
wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
Tables, Bureaux, Carpets, and Rugs, Brass
Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestries, Covered
Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs,
Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table,
Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Hat Stand,
Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Cabinet, Teak
Bookcase, Dinner, Crockery, Glassware,
Ornaments, Pictures, Washstands, Bed Sheets,
Clocks, Marble-top, Washstands, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Heating
Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line
of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1919. [1948]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

HAVING been FAVOURED with in-
structions from the Mortgagees will
sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,
July 5th, at Noon at 24, Des Voeux Road
Central, at THE FAR EAST MOTOR CAR
COMPANY.(9) Nine Motor Cars of different makes
and accessories.
Terms—20% deposit to be paid, im-
mediately on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1919.

G. MOUSSON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony should apply in person between
the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING.Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the "REGISTRATION OF PERSONS"
ORDINANCE, 1916.Forms of Registration, giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained, at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying
agents for British or Continental goods.
Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-
date, our success is attained by making
our customers' interests our first aim.
Five expert buyers, with capable staffs,
manage different departments, buying
with greatest care every class of goods
giving our customers all the advantages
of wide experience, and ensuring their
requirements being fully supplied at
lowest prices and best discounts.
REYMER, SON & CO.,
Wharf Street, London, E.C. 4.
Telegrams: Reymer, London, E.C. 4.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
Private Motor Cars, Motor Car Drivers,
Motor Cycles, Motor Cycle Drivers, Livery
Motor Cars, Trucks and other Private
Vehicles must be LICENSED on JULY 1st,
1919.
Capt. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [908]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by
the above Dispensary at 32, Queen's
Road Central, has been transferred to A.S.
WATSON & CO. LTD., the Hongkong
Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks,
proprietary medicines and prescription books.
Customers requiring prescriptions repeated
will be able to get them dispensed at the
Hongkong Dispensary.F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [323]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours
of business will be as follows—GENERAL STORE 9.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
WINE DEPARTMENT Saturdays 9.30 A.M.
and Warehouses, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.
(including Saturdays)
Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.Such Public holidays as are observed by
us, same hours as on Sundays.No Medicines can be obtained after
closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [1948]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Godown on
and after June 28th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after July 2nd, will
be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
July 15th, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26th, 1919. [930]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"OANFA"

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will be at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after June 28th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after July 2nd, will
be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
June 15th, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26th, 1919. [931]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE B. I. S. N. CO. (Agents) Ltd.

"JAPAN"

Arrived Hongkong on June 25th, 1919.
FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-
named vessel are hereby informed that their
goods are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's
Godowns at Kowloon, where each con-
signment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.Optional goods will be landed here un-
less instructions are given to the contrary
before 6 hours.Goods not cleared within eight days, in-
cluding date of arrival, will be subject to
rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Con-
signees, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M.
on Mondays and Thursdays.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the Steamer's arrival, here after
which date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [1919]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong on June 23rd, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf, as S. R. I. S. N.
and B. P. S. N. Co's Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here un-
less instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on Mondays
and Thursdays.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the Steamer's arrival, here after
which date they cannot be recognized.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godown.MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "PROSPER"

Arrived Hongkong on June 23rd, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY via BASRAH.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "PROSPER"

Arrived Hongkong on June 23rd, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY via BASRAH.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.Optional Goods will be landed here un-
less instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on Mondays
and Thursdays.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the Steamer's arrival, here after
which date they cannot be recognized.No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "PROSPER"

Arrived Hongkong on June 23rd, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY via BASRAH.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "HWAHSIN"

Arrived Hongkong on June 24th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-
named vessel are hereby informed that their
goods are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's
Godowns at Kowloon, where each con-
signment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the goods
are landed.Optional goods will be landed here un-
less instructions are given to the contrary
before 6 hours.Goods not cleared within eight days, in-
cluding date of arrival, will be subject to
rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Con-
signees, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M.
on Mondays and Thursdays.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the Steamer's arrival here after
which date they cannot be recognized.No claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godown.MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [1919]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's (Agents) Ltd.

"JAPAN"

Arrived Hongkong on June 25th, 1919.

FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-
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Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's
Godowns at Kowloon, where each con-
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signees, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M.
on Mondays and Thursdays.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the Steamer's arrival, here after
which date they cannot be recognized.No claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godown.MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [1919]

INTIMATION

Bull

Dog

Stout

Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

papers are obviously of little account by
reason of bad organization and inefficient
direction, its influence is steadily grow-
ing. Surely there is a field in whichyoung, enterprising Chinese might find
full scope for their energies. The re-
muneration offered by the majority of the
vernacular newspapers to-day is probably
not sufficient to attract the class of
Chinese who could be relied upon to raise
the status of the profession, but there isan abundant opportunity for well-edu-
cated Chinese, with modern ideas and tech-
nical knowledge to create for themselves
positions in which the rewards, pecuniary
and otherwise, would be as great as, or
perhaps greater than, those offered in
any of the other spheres of activity for
which they are now busily qualifying
themselves. In their seclusion and in
their ignorance of the language, European
commercial men in China are perhapstoo apt to belittle the value of the
Chinese newspapers, both as organs of
public opinion and as channels through
which they may reach the great mass of
people. We are convinced that this is a
mistake. China is coming more and more
into contact with the outside world. With
a cheapening of the cable rates and a
quickening interest in political affairs
we may look forward with certainty to
seeing far greater developments in the
Chinese newspaper Press within the next
few years than have taken place in the
past decade, important though these have
been. Newspaper combines or trusts are
not out of the question. A Chinese Lord
Northcliffe might be a good or an evil
influence, according to the point of view,
but it certainly could not do any harm
to British interests if, admitting his
inevitability, we were to take care that he
had been previously trained in a British
institution.Four cases (three deaths) of bubonic
plague were reported in the Colony on
Thursday.An orchestra has been engaged by the
Palace Hotel, Kowloon, for to-morrow
(Sunday).Messrs. William Reed and E. A.
Vincent, two members of the Hongkong
Police Force who went Home on active
service during the earlier stages of the
war, have returned to the Colony.For illegally pawning an electric fan a
Chinese was fined \$50 at the Magistracy,
yesterday. The defendant was given the
fan to repair. His excuse was that his
wife was ill and that he intended to re-
deem the fan as soon as he received the
money to pay for the repairs.Outside the local offices of the M.B.K.,
fluttering bravely in the breeze, is a
single big banner containing fair-sized
reproductions of twelve of the seventeen
Allied nations—Great Britain, America,
France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Serbia,
Portugal, China, Montenegro, Greece,
and Siam.Mr. W. Ward, of the Naval Dockyard,
the well-known amateur boxer of Hong-
kong, met with a serious accident yester-
day morning. Accompanied by Sergt.
McWalters, he went for a spin on his
motor-cycle towards Quarry Bay. Fail-
ing to negotiate a turn, Ward was thrown
on to some granite, recently excavated.
The cycle was smashed, and Ward sustain-
ed severe injuries about the hands and
legs.At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese
was charged with being in unlawful
possession of 14 tael of prepared opium
and 1 lb. of raw opium. Mr. Eldon
Potter (instructed by Mr. G. R. Hay-
wood), appearing for the defence, asked
for a formal remand on bail. The Police
objected, but subsequently suggested that
the Magistrate should fix bail at \$22,500.
Mr. Potter said that sum was excessive,
and, after a short argument, it was
ultimately reduced to \$12,500.A contributor in a London paper
writes:—"Time is money, and Britannia
rules the waves. How is it, then, that
British firms in the Straits Settlements
have received business bows, prizes obtain-
ing in Europe, etc., ten days after their
Japanese competitors, who have conse-
quently, been making little for themselves,
will tell you. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha
and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha shipping lines
arranged a ship-to-ship wireless system
whereby a message from London reached
Singapore in two days, whereas our cables
took from twelve to fourteen. Wake up,
Europe and America, and many of theSTUBS ON CONSTITUTIONAL
REFORM.The following extract from Bishop
Stubbs, father of the Governor-designate
of Hongkong, on the subject of Con-
stitutional Reform, sums up the situation
in this Colony, (suggested a correspondent)
except, of course, that Justices of the
Peace should be substituted for the
Church:—"In the main features the history of the
merchant guild is a most important illus-
tration of the principle which constantly
forces itself forward in medieval history,
that the vindication of class privileges is
one of the most effective ways of securing
public liberty so long as public liberty
is endangered by the general pressure of
tyranny. At one time the Church stands
alone in her opposition to despotism with
her free instincts roused by the deter-
mination to secure the privilege of her
Ministers; at another the mercantile
class purchase for themselves rights and
immunities which keep before the eyes of
the less highly favoured the possibility of
gaining similar privileges. In both cases
it is to some extent an acquisition of
exclusive privilege, an assertion of a
right, which if the surrounding classes were
already free would look like usurpation,
but which when they are down-trodden
gives a glimpse and is itself an instalment
of liberty."But when the general liberty towards
which the class privilege was an import-
ant step has been fully obtained, it is not
unnatural that the classes which led the
way to that liberty should endeavour to
retain all honours and privileges which
they can retain without harm to the
public welfare. But the original quality
of exclusiveness which defined the circle
for which privilege was claimed still
exists, still is an immunity, a privilege
in its strict meaning, and, as such, it
involves an exception in its own favour
to the general rules of the liberty now
acquired by the community around it.
And if this is so it may exercise a power
as great for harm as it was at first for
good. Such is one of the laws of the
history of all privileged corporations."

Possession of Arms.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

A Chinese was charged, on remand,
before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy,
yesterday, with being in possession of
a U.S.A. army revolver, two revolver
magazines, and a quantity of ammunition.Sergt. Earner said that when the man
was arrested he denied that the weapons
were his, and volunteered information
that would lead to the arrest of the owner.
"I have met with no success in this
direction," said Sergt. Earner, "and I
propose going on with the case against the
defendant."Sergt. Earner said that on June 26th,
at 8 a.m., accompanied by Inspector Watt
and some Chinese detectives, he went to
the 2nd floor of No. 20, Sai Street. There
they saw defendant and some other men
reclining on a bed. He ordered the men
to stand on one side of the room, while he
made a search. Inspector Watt pulled a
hand-bag from behind the bed, and inside
it found the revolver, revolver magazines,
and ammunition. Defendant claimed the
bag.Mr. Lindsell: Voluntarily?—Sergt.
Earner: When questioned, Inspector
Watt asked the men to whom the bag
belonged, and defendant claimed it as his
property.Did the defendant answer at once?—
Yes.Continuing, Sergt. Earner said that at
the Police Station the defendant denied
that the bag was his, and said that the
weapon and ammunition belonged to a
man named Lai Sam.Defendant pleaded that he was not to
blame. The articles had been left behind
by some one else, who put them into his
bag and asked him to sell them.Mr. Lindsell: How long have you been
in Hongkong?—Defendant: Two days.Mr. Lindsell: Twelve months' hard
labour.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been
received by the American Consulate
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:—1 p.m., June 27th.
The typhoon has crossed northern Luzon
in the form of a shallow depression. It
may increase in intensity in the China
Sea.The typhoon has crossed northern Luzon
in the form of a shallow depression. It
may increase in intensity in the China
Sea.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

BEFORE GERMANY AGREED TO SIGN.

YET ANOTHER NOTE.

PARIS, June 22nd.

A German Note has been received, which appoints Herr Haniel Hanfstaengl Germany's delegate to make explanations, receive counter-explanations and to direct negotiations.

M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George are now considering the note and drafting the answer.

It is understood that the Germans are ready to sign the Treaty, without reserving responsibility for the war, or undertaking to surrender those guilty persons whom the Allies named. It is understood the Allies are not prepared to accept any conditions, and unless the Germans sign unconditionally, before 7 p.m. on June 22nd, the Allied armies will proceed to invade the country.

SKEKING THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S CONSENT.

AMSTERDAM, June 22nd.

A message from Weimar states that in the National Assembly, Herr Bauer declared that the Government had decided to sign the Peace Treaty, provided it was ratified by the National Assembly.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGREES.

BERLIN, June 22nd.

A message from Weimar states that the National Assembly passed a resolution, by 237 votes to 138, agreeing to sign the Treaty.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

CONCERT AT CATHOLIC UNION CLUB.

The members of the local Portuguese Community mustered in full strength last evening at the Catholic Union Club when an "At Home" was held in commemoration of the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Amongst those present were the Portuguese Consul, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, and Bishop Pozzoni. The club ground was gaily decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns. Two bands were in attendance and refreshments were served. Mr. James D. Osmund, the President of the Club, and his indefatigable committee are to be congratulated on the success achieved.

A very pleasant concert was arranged and was much appreciated. The first part of the programme comprised recitations by Miss Olga Baptista and Mr. A. A. d'Almeida; songs by Mr. E. G. d'Almeida, Mr. M. F. Baptista and Mr. A. J. M. Baptista; a cornet solo by Mr. A. J. M. Baptista, and selections by a Mandolin Band. The second part of the programme was devoted to a one-act drama by Wats Phillips entitled "A Lion at Bay." The plot revolved round the jealousy of two old men. The portrayal of the different parts was admirable. The cast was as follows:—

"Matthew Dorval" (Mayor of Taverny) Mr. W. GUIMARAES.

"Simon Bernard" (A veteran of the old Guard) Mr. L. E. REMEDIOS.

"George Bernard" (his son) Mr. RODOLFO BAPTISTA.

"Cruz" (a deaf postman) Mr. GEORGE VAS.

"Corporal" Mr. A. J. M. RODRIGUES, Jr.

"Mary Bernard" (wife to Simon) Miss BEATRICE VAS.

"Bazane" (niece to Dorval) Miss BEATRICE VAS.

Villagers, Concepts, Peasants, etc., Messrs. V. Barradas, Antonio Vas, A. A. D'Almeida, D. D. Otorio, J. R. Soares, F. J. Noronha, Luiz Baptista, Luiz Silva, and Joe Cuxon.

Scenery by Mr. M. P. Baptista.

BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS.

Bostock's Royal Italian Circus announces their first change of programme at the matinee to-day. The animals have by no means exhausted their repertoire and will be seen in new acts, while the artists will be responsible for many novel and startling feats. "Spads" will appear on stilts, and one who has seen him can vouch for the fact that he gives a wonderful performance on them. The Giro Bro will make their debut.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CONSORTIUM TO FINANCE CHINA.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION: AMERICAN EXPLANATION.

PEKING, June 27th.

While Chinese official opinion is silent regarding the new Consortium, the Japanese Press in China violently attacks it, asserting that it is tantamount to a partition of China's remaining rights and the recognition of the various spheres of influence already established in China.

The American Minister, interviewed with reference to these Japanese attacks, explained that the new Consortium is the outcome of the efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for Chinese finance. The Consortium will assure abundant financial support to the Chinese Government and nation on fair terms, and relieve the Chinese Government of the necessity of contracting unfavourable loans.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY.

Last evening the Empire Revue Company gave a repeat performance of their vaudeville "banquet," when Miss Edith Hyland again met with an enthusiastic reception. She has a strong, clear mezzo-soprano voice and is well worth hearing.

To-night theatre-goers are promised an entertainment of the sparkling variety calculated to make even the blindest young man sit up and take notice. There is to be laughter from beginning to end, with plenty of music and dancing and general merry-making. The ladies of the "beauty chorus," somewhat incensed at being kept out of the picture in the vaudeville show, are to be given full scope to demonstrate their ability. The setting will be "The Follies," a revue written and produced by George Ross, himself one of the leading members of the Company.

FATAL SMUGGLING VENTURE AT HONOLULU.

A SWIM TOWARDS THE "TENYO MARU."

BODY FOUND WITH BAG OF GOLD WEIGHING 16 LBS.

That a local Chinese had furnished the \$3,000 with which George A. (Bert) Bower was to complete a deal in opium with persons aboard the Japanese steamer *Tenyo Maru*, and which ended with the finding of Bower's body in the harbour with the sacks full of gold still intact about his neck, is the theory expressed by the Police and Customs authorities who are co-operating in an investigation of the border tragedy (says the *Honolulu Star Bulletin* of May 21st).

Deputy Sheriff Julius W. Asch to-day made public the fact that Paul Boggs, who connected several years ago with a swindle in opium, and who was in prison for about a year on a robbery charge as a result, came to him on Wednesday morning and reported the disappearance of Bower the previous evening. The deputy sheriff also stated that Sam McMillan, a chauffeur now under indictment on a charge of being present at a gambling game, drove Bower and Boggs to Pier 8 on Tuesday night. According to the deputy sheriff, Boggs saw Bower slip into the water from Pier 8 and start swimming in the direction of the *Tenyo Maru*. Customs officials state that, from what they have been able to learn, a knife was found on Bower's body. Before Bower took to the water, he removed all his clothing with the exception of his underwear. According to the police and Customs officials' theory, plans made beforehand were that he was to swim to the *Tenyo Maru*, where the opium would be lowered to him after he had passed up the money which he carried. A knife was found on Bower's body to be used, apparently, to cut the rope with which the opium would be lowered.

An interesting discovery made by the Customs authorities was that the large canvas sack which contained three small sacks of gold coins had, from all appearances, been lashed to Bower's back before he went into the water. From this discovery, the theory is that the fastenings loosened and allowed the heavy sack to slip around under Bower's neck, thus virtually dragging him down to his death in the waters of the harbour. Another theory of the Customs officials is that Bower was drunk when he went into the water. A bag of gold, weighing approximately 16 pounds, was securely tied around his neck. The bag contained \$3,000 in gold—\$1,200 and \$200 pieces. Fully wrapped in oilskin was found a note with the figures \$3,000 and a picture of Chinese or Japanese characters.

PEACE WITH JUSTICE.

THE NEW TREATY AND THE OLD TREATIES.

[BY FREDERICK HARRISON.]

The Peace of 1871 was the triumph of Might over Right. The Peace of 1919 is the triumph of Right over Might. The Prussian Terms of 1871 made inevitable the war of Nations in 1914. The Terms of the Allies in 1918 will do all that is in human power to close the era of armed suspicion in which Europe has lived for nearly two generations.

Put the two Treaties side by side. The war of 1870 was an unprovoked and wanton attack on France, skillfully engineered by Bismarck to look like defence, the deliberate purpose of which was to trample on France and to reduce her to a minor Power. The terms exacted, after crushing defeats and the overthrow of the Empire, were the seizure of two of her most patriotic and valuable provinces, and a huge debt which the Prussians believed would reduce her to permanent distress.

OUR JUST TERMS TO-DAY CONTRASTED.

The exact contrary to the Prussian terms are those we demand. History can show no such accumulation of atrocities perpetrated for four years by our enemies. If humanity permitted that punishment should equal the crime, it would be like condemning to work out their redemption by forced labour, the whole German race. It is calculated that in mere destruction they have done damage to the amount of \$50,000,000,000—much of this also, like Louvain, Ypres, Arras, and Reims, is irreparable damage. If we had claimed that sum by long years of instalments it would be no more than the old rule of Meccas—like for like—equal retaliation for wrong.

But a different measure is our rule. We demand not one-twentieth in value of the injury we have suffered, not an acre of German land of ancient rights, no forced labour of German man or woman, no visible humiliation of their national self-respect. Every clause of the Treaty speaks of the effect to combine just reparation with the moderation that great people can show to another great people in their liberating Peace.

The Great Powers, led throughout by Britain and America, have stoutly resisted the extravagant demands of excitable demagogues and of grasping politicians, both at home and abroad. We have heard wild cries for vengeance and preposterous appeals to reduce the German race to slavery for two generations. British good sense and American moderation have withstood the dangerous folly of forcing, even on our infamously enemies, the impossible task to make, slaves, of one hundred millions of German race. They have rejected the eager demands of Frenchmen for German territory, of Italians for Serbian lands, of Poles for what is a settled German city, and of Russian countries, of Poles for Czech lands. The Bismarckian Treaty of 1871 was made to glut the greed of a rival. The Georgian-Wilson Treaty of 1919 is framed so as to revive the normal course of industry in Europe.

WE CLAIM ALL THAT IS POSSIBLE.

It is true that the terms imposed on Germany, vast as they are, are but a fraction of what stern justice might claim. But to claim all our due is practical suicide, for it would deepen our tremendous losses—or rather would plunge us into an indefinite future of chronic war. We do exact much. That Belgium shall at once receive one hundred millions sterling; that France shall receive her provinces intact, and shall have restoration of her ruined cities, and the solid safeguard of the League Covenant; that Italy shall have her true frontier in the Alps and shall control the upper Adriatic—all this is the new foundation of international Peace. To ask more would be to fall back on the *vis à vis* of Bismarck.

The new Treaty is a triumph of Right over Might. It is a triumph of the League of Nations over the Congress of Vienna, 1814, and the Peace of Paris, 1815, with our terms to-day. Then the object was also to construct a new Europe after the annihilation of an aggressive Empire. The Congresses lasted nearly two years, during 1814 and 1815. The final Congress of Vienna, then of Paris in 1815 lasted from February to November. Prussia, we are told, came "with an undying hatred of France." The mirror-States were "pawns in the hand of the Great Powers," and were tossed about from one master to another. The rivalries and suspicion of the Powers increased daily. The object of each Power was to secure the utmost possible for itself. The Prussians "were all for revenge." They and their German followers cried out "for the dismemberment of France"; for huge indemnities and the cessation of great provinces.

Wellington, Castlereagh, and the British Cabinet "realized these wild schemes of dismemberment and spoliation." Having secured our maritime supremacy and destroyed Napoleon's Empire, the policy of Britain was security and not revenge. Bad as were many of the acts of the Congress, they would have been much worse—would have involved fresh wars—but for the moderation of British statesmen.

NATIONAL WRONGS OR?

Russian transfers were made of peoples from one sovereignty to another, as if Europe were a chess board, and the nations were pawns. All this is shown in the valuable account of the Congress of Vienna by Mr. C. R. Webster, just issued by the authority of the Foreign Office. The work I have just quoted. In the coloured map of the book we find that at least twenty different States or countries were handed over from one sovereign to another. It was then that Danzig, Posen, Saxony and the Rhenish districts were given up to Prussia; Poland and Luxembourg given to Belgium; and the *Alsace-Lorraine* (as it was called) to Germany.

AIRSHIPS TO SWEEP THE SEAS.

SAFER WAY OF CLEARING MINEFIELDS.

Dr. Macnamara's statement in the House of Commons recently that the work of clearing the northern mined area was such "that fine weather is essential" means more than appears on the surface. The *Daily Express* understands that Navy experts have now succeeded in solving the greatest problem in connection with minesweeping—that is, by airships—and that this method will be used very largely in the work of clearing the 3,000 square miles of mined waters between the Shetlands and the Norwegian coast. There are more than 50,000 mines to be accounted for. Some of them have naturally been exploded already by contact with U-boats that were striving to thread their way out to the Atlantic. The Navy Mine Clearance Section hopes to be able to sweep and render harmless a very high percentage of those that remain.

The use of airships for sweeping up mines has certain obvious advantages, and they would have been employed on the work before but for one great technical difficulty. The minesweeping hawser was so long that when it was towed through the water the strain on the frame of the airship was too great. Lighter hawsers, on the other hand, were not strong enough to tear the mines from their anchorage.

The strain of the hawser ordinarily used for minesweeping was about three tons. The one now produced by the naval officers who have been experimenting with the problem has a strain of only eighteen hundredweights.

The great advantage of an airship sweeper is that it cannot touch a mine by accident and be blown up itself.

THE "COLOGNE POST."

DAILY PAPER OF THE RHINE ARMY.

On March 31st there was published the first number of the *Cologne Post*, a daily paper published by (and primarily for) the Army of the Rhine at the price of 20 pfennigs, or rather less than a penny. It was to appear every day except Monday, and was expected to be a great addition to the life of our troops in the occupied territory, and doubtless also of the troops in Belgium and France.

Today's issue consists of four pages. It is a report in the *Times*, and it has a refreshingly English look about it. The front page consists of a political and personal news and comment on subjects of the day, such as the Danzig difficulty, Bolshevism, and the League of Nations. The third page is devoted to sport at home and in the Army of the Rhine, and on the back page there is a useful map showing the British advance from August 25th to November 11th.

THE TITLE OF THE LEADING ARTICLE IS "WHY WE ARE HERE."

We are here in Cologne, the writer reminds his readers, "because the British Army took a big share in the fighting by which the Allies brought the German and Austrian combination to its knees." We are here to enforce on the Germans the terms which justice demands. He points out that it was the enemy military headquarters, including Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and not Berlin, which insisted that an armistice must be concluded at once. "Let us forget," is in fact, the main motif of his argument. "To wish to live on good terms with our surroundings," he writes, "is a natural human feeling, and there is no need for discourtesy, still less for treachery; but there is need to remember."

LAND GIRLS.

COME TO STAY.

An inquiry into the number of English women workers who intend to remain on the land shows that the bulk of them will not go back to domestic life. It also reveals an astonishing growth of women's clubs or institutes in the villages. These are formed under a national union and are multiplying fast and may soon be numbered in thousands. The women are taking village life in hand in a serious manner. There is a famous institute at Crickethill which already turns over a large sum of money in its co-operative scheme. There are institutes in the home and in the village, and the town in social interest. It is characteristic of women not to be over-capitalist things and these institutes, which do an astounding amount of practical work in the villages, demand of their members a subscription of two shillings a year. English villages generally are much gay and livelier places since the war. A number of villages now have one or two regular dances a week and games are reviving rapidly, but the women's institutes have led the way in the joint activities of "food and fun" production in starting parish jam factories and shows of vegetables, needlework, etc.

Italy, Fiume and the Dalmatian Coast to Austria; the Ionian Islands and Heligoland to Britain; and Bessarabia to the Turks.

Widely different is our rule from those of 1815 and 1871. Permanent peace—protection for the weaker States—respect for established nationalities—the free choice of each population—restoration without crushing penalties—no dismemberment—no vindictive retaliation—just sentence on the criminal to the utmost limit of his endurance—the laws of humanity and the future of civilization in Europe.

The Treaty of 1815 and of 1871 was imposed by force, passion, and greed. The Peace of 1919 is founded in union, peace, humanity, and foresight. *Daily Chronicle*.

AMERICA'S HOUR FOR DECISION.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE LEAGUE.

In the following dispatch Mr. Philip Gibbs analyses the post-war emotions of Americans and their possible future relations to the peoples of Europe.

But Mr. Gibbs shows that, in spite of the Monroe Doctrine, doubtless it is no longer possible for the American people.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

New York, March 31st.

Coming as a stranger to America and making flying visits to different cities between New York and Chicago, it seems to me as an observer of life in a small way of business that the American people are in a state of emotion not usual to their character and habits. That may be an illusion of mine due to my own emotions as an explorer of American civilization and as a lecturer new to the game, facing great friendly audiences with a constant sense of surprise at finding myself in such a position. I go from emotion to emotion in the expectation of meeting the unexpected which always happens.

I have not yet recovered from the sensation of my first night journey, when I utterly failed to take off my clothes in an upper berth and nearly strangled myself in the stifling green curtains below, who slept marvellously in spite of the appalling jolts caused. I imagine, by an over-emotional engine driver, to be a naturally emotional thing to me to enter another American city for the first time and find, as in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, immense hotels wonderfully luxurious, and great populations all seething with intellectual activities and industrial energy.

A GREAT ADVENTURE.

To some small extent I am able, from my lonely space on the platform, to get into touch with the psychology of peoples in these cities, and to note the differences between them. Some of them are more responsive than others, as I can tell by their quick laughter or by a sudden frightening silence, or by unexpected applause.

I am invited to dinner parties and luncheons with people I have never met before, and at the "Cliff Dwellers" in Chicago and other clubs elsewhere, I find groups of men whom I would like to meet again in the world because of their comradeship of greeting and their knowledge of things worth while in life.

So it is all a great adventure. But the American people have, I think, passing through a great adventure, and they have not yet settled down to the normal state after the abnormal excitement of war. Every week great ships are coming into port with thousands of boys from France, and their people at home are waiting for them with longing and excitement, and are organising national welcome, so that the streets and railway stations—those immense wonderful stations of America—are draped with banners, and placarded with greetings to the home-coming soldiers.

Home-coming soldiers. The old English game of "General Post" is being played all over America, and friends, parents, wives, and sweethearts of boys from "over there" are travelling to New York and other cities backward and forward to meet their own particular hero and to take him off home—the little old home where his portrait in uniform has had the place of honour. No wonder it is difficult to get reservations in trains and hotels. No wonder also that American wives who had been waiting so long for home-coming husbands get a little pale and excited when this ship comes in. There is a little new-born Peter to be shown to father who has never seen his son. There are girl twins, old enough to wear big bows on their hair, who have only a dreamy remembrance of the man whose photograph is pinned over their cot.

Last night, as on other evenings, I sat down to dinner, where two young men just back from the war sitting in evening clothes opposite their young wives, and looking around the room now and then with queer little unconscious smiles, as though to say, "Well, it's good to be back—darned good." It is happening now in hundreds of homes, and there is a kind of thrill in the social life out here, and the emotion of it is less tragic than in England or in France, where nearly every home-coming is saddened by the remembrance of an empty chair and of a boy who will never come back.

GROUP CURRENTS.

This private and family emotion in America is only one chord vibrating in the soul of these people. There are others, plucked by the fingers of Fate, and some of them discordantly. The American people are, as it seems to me, stirred by many cross-currents of passionate feeling, and are filled with uneasy thoughts, doubts, anxieties, fears—the fears of brave people who know their power and responsibilities, but are afraid of losing their sense of direction. When they entered the war they were uplifted by exalted enthusiasm and idealism. They believed they were sending their boys to Europe as crusaders in the defence of liberty, and had no self-seeking motive beyond that of protecting their national pride against unforgivable insults and outrages.

Their hearts were full of sentiment for France. Their imagination built up a fine spiritual idea of French nobility and sacrifice. They warmed to the character of the English people because of their immense and valiant struggle. They dedicated their services and strength to the destruction of the German menace to the free peoples of Europe.

The fine edge of all this idealism is beginning to be a little blunted in some American minds by the disillusionment of small realities, by petty grievances, by the personal experiences of the boys who come back.

The thought which is now stirring the whole American people, as far as I can see, with most uneasy emotion, is a deep, anxious desire to avoid any complications of alliances or political entanglements which may cause them to go over again to Europe and make another mighty effort and sacrifice on behalf of peoples in whom they are not much interested—Bohemians, Slavs of strange and unknown names, little rivers in countries not easily found on the map.

Why should they? Why should they be asked to abandon the old Monroe doctrine, and American policies of splendid isolation? All generosity in the heart of the American people—and it is great—is broadly in favour of the idea of a League of Nations as an idea.

They agree with the limitation of armaments in Europe, with the abolition of great standing armies in Europe, with the ratification of frontiers, and that peoples of the same race and speech should be within the same boundaries. But many people to whom I have spoken are gravely disturbed at the thought that if the American people support the present actual plan of the League of Nations they will find themselves involved in European quarrels, and responsible for the liberty of little European States, leading perhaps—and probably to new and bloody warfare.

FAITH OF PARTISANS SHAKEN.

Even some of the partisans of the League of Nations—and I find them at every table and in every railway carriage—are shaken by those thoughts and cannot find an answer to the doubts raised by them. It is with an emotion they cannot conceal that they ask whether President Wilson is giving away American sovereignty at the Peace Conference, and whether if they support him they have not abandoned for ever American isolation from the jungle law in Europe and Asia. America must be satisfied on these points before her people will support the plan of the League, whatever amendments are adopted safeguarding, by fine phrases, the integrity of the Monroe doctrine.

What Americans do not realise, I think, is the awful fact to them that their isolation was abandoned for ever when they came into this war, and that never again will they be able to remain aloof, even for a little while, from a conflict involving the Great Powers of the world. In this last war, before their entry, with direct force, they were directly and indirectly attacked. Their ships were sunk and their citizens killed in warfare which disregarded them. Their factories were blown up. Their financial interests were inseparable from conflict with the combatants across the Atlantic.

ALONENESS IMPOSSIBLE.

All threads of the world's society are now so closely interwoven that America is entangled in them, in spite of the Monroe Doctrine and cannot stand aloof when nations are falling into ruin. By the modern intervention of aircraft and submarine craft, the Atlantic has shrunk to the size of a puddle, and America is becoming vulnerable, and in 40 years perhaps will be very vulnerable.

She will be utterly unable to stand outside the arena if there is another great combination of Powers—Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Russia—claiming domination of the world and aiming to obtain it. Once again she will have to rally all her youth, and hearken to the cry of France. Once again, if there is a League of Nations, based on the good will of the peoples, she will have to pour her armies over in a tide to fight alongside British troops.

What America does not yet realise is full blindness charity is that she has no hope of escaping another war, searching her more deeply than this one, unless she leads the full weight of her moral prestige, which is higher now than that of any other nation in the world, to the scheme which has for its direct practical object the abolition of militarism in Europe, the disbanding of standing armies, and the establishment of an international court for adjudicating in council among the great Powers, upon the rival interests of the smaller peoples, whose jealousies and hatreds are the high explosive charges of the world.

MORE FOR THE FUTURE.

If America draws back into a state of self-isolation, with a cry of "Go bang" to the League of Nations, the peoples of Europe will be driven into despair at the failure to find any remedy for the evil in which they dwell.

One alternative, as I have written once before, appears easy to statement, to politicians. It is to re-establish alliances strong enough to be equal at least to hostile alliances on the other side. In that case, we shall wait 40 years or so for the next war to begin, and America will be in it as sure as fate.

NO CLEAR GUIDANCE.

But the other alternative, more probable, almost certain, is the wider spread of Bolshevism, which is the insanity of despair among people demanding the liberty of life, free from the governments who destine them for the shambles, and demanding the fruits of life, whether they have laboured for them or not. It is a new philosophy which is very dangerous, and America, perhaps, is not immune.

The American people are not blind to these things, but as yet they have no clear guidance of their emotions either way. One day a clear call will come to them. And I think they will answer it, with all the power of their fine and generous spirit, overwhelming that petty things that knock in the backyards of thought, and turning deaf ears to harsh words likely to cause ill-feeling between them and us, who, whatever happens, must stand together in comradeship. Philip Gibbs in the *Daily Chronicle*.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the names only distinguish the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overheated, or by exposure to damp or cold draughts, which act not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have been wonderfully successful, not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.

A sudden twinge of pain.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at all centres where they will be forwarded on receipt of notice by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HAIR

ADOPT THE POPULAR AND BENEFICIAL "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL."

1,000,000 Complete HAIR-DRILL Outfits Free to Readers.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with dandruff, dryness, or over-greyness, do as millions of others (both men and women) have done and try "Harlene Hair-Drill"—the delightful toilet exercise and unfailing remedy for all hair health defects.

A short course of Hair Drill will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its daily practice, and the opportunity is freely offered to you in the unique Four-Fold Gift Outfit described below.

HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair.
2. A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A Bottle of "Uona" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair.
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual.

Write in the first place for one of the 1,000,000 "Harlene" Hair-Drill Outfits, and prove its efficacy for yourself free of personal expense. Send only 6 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

MILLIONS PRACTISE "HAIR-DRILL."

Millions of men and women now practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this unique preparation, "Harlene," and its agreeable method of application, "Hair-Drill," is the surest way to overcome all hair defects, and that it is also the easiest way to ensure the perfect growth of long, silky, beautiful hair in abundance, glossy and bright.

"HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a



All classes of Society are now regularly practising "Harlene Hair-Drill." Men in both our Navy and Army, abroad and at home, Nurses, Factory Workers, indeed, all classes are able to banish the untidiness of greyness, or baldness, or to-day invited to accept the Free Gift Outfit and address in this announcement. Simply send your name and address, with the Coupon Form below and by return you will receive, without any charge or obligation, the complete "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit fully described in this announcement.

Scalp Irritation, Dryness, and a tendency to Baldness. It is no exaggeration to say that millions of men and women in all walks of life practise the refreshing and beneficial "Hair-Drill" daily, and so preserve hair health and beauty.

When you have enjoyed your hair-beauty experiments you can obtain further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

Any of all of the preparations will be sent on receipt of 6 annas extra for postage direct from Edwards' Harlene, Limited, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

FREE GIFT COUPON

Post to Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England.

Dear Sir,—Please send me your free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 6 annas in stamps for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending

PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT

Because

It is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

THE BUDGET.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE PROPOSALS.

EXCESS PROFIT DUTY REDUCED TO 40 PER CENT.

INCOME TAX UNCHANGED.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer indicated in one sentence in his Budget speech the financial position which confronts the United Kingdom for the year 1912-13:

EXPENDITURE £1,434,910,000
REVENUE 1,159,650,000

DEFICIT £ 275,260,000

The estimated final balance sheet for the financial year, taking into consideration the increased yield from present taxes and the new ones which it is proposed to impose, will be:

EXPENDITURE £1,434,910,000
REVENUE 1,201,100,000

Deficit to be borrowed, £ 233,810,000

Following are the details of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals with regard to taxation:

BENZOL to be exempted from taxation. MOTOR SPIRIT LICENSE to be abolished. LUXURY TAX not to be proceeded with. SPIRIT DUTY to be increased from £1 10s. to £2 10s. per proof gallon. New price per bottle 10s. 6d. Estimated yield of new tax £21,650,000 in a full year, and £19,850,000 in the current year.

BEER DUTY to be raised from £2 10s. to £3 10s. per standard barrel. Price to be partially controlled, and brewers to be allowed to increase their output by 50 per cent. of their 1911 barrellage. Estimated revenue from this increase £31,200,000 in a full year, and £22,200,000 in the current year.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY to be continued as a temporary measure, and reduced from 80 to 40 per cent. Estimated yield for the year £50,000,000.

DEATH DUTY CHANGES.

Important changes are made in the death duties, which, it is estimated, will produce £10,000,000 in a full year. Here are the details:—

Under £15,000 in value No change.
£15,000 to £20,000 Increase from 5 to 6 per cent.
£20,000 to £100,000 Increase from 7 to 14 per cent.
£100,000 to £250,000 Increase from 14 to 20 per cent.
£250,000 to £500,000 Increase from 18 to 25 per cent.
£500,000 to £1,000,000 Increase from 20 to 30 per cent.
£1,000,000 to £2,500,000 32 per cent.
£2,500,000 to £5,000,000 35 per cent.
Over £5,000,000 40 per cent.

INCOME TAX UNCHANGED.

The Income Tax will remain unchanged, and is estimated to produce £334,000,000, and increase of nearly £23,000,000 over last year.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Perhaps the most important part of the Chancellor's speech was that dealing with Imperial Preference, a small beginning from which, he hoped, they would see a wide structure of Imperial trade development. Briefly, the preference which it is proposed to give comes under the following headings:—

Cinematograph films, clocks and watches, musical instruments, and motor cars One-third.
Consumable commodities apart from alcohol One-sixth.
Tobacco One-sixth.
Wine 1s. on the 3s. 6d. rate, and 1s. on the 5s. 6d. rate, an extra 1s. per gallon on still wine, and 9d. on the 2s. 6d. on sparkling wine.
Spirits Rate on foreign spirits to be increased by 2s. 6d. per gallon.

Certain losses of revenue are anticipated as the result of the preferences in the second category—that of consumable commodities—and these were estimated by the Chancellor as follows:—

Tea £1,800,000
Cocoa 200,000
Coffee 90,000
Sugar 250,000

The Chancellor gave interesting figures as to expenditure and revenue during the past year.

Estimated Expenditure £2,072,000,000
Actual Expenditure 2,379,000,000

A Saving of £ 382,000,000
Estimated daily average Expenditure 8,149,000,000
Actual daily average Expenditure 7,067,000,000

A reduction on the last Budget estimate of 20 per cent.

Saving on the year on the estimated debt charge £ 45,000,000
Estimated revenue 842,000,000
Actual revenue 669,000,000

Thus, exceeding estimate by 47,000,000

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The figures as to the National Debt were formidable:—

August, 1914 £ 645,000,000
March 31st, 1918 5,872,000,000
March 31st, 1919 7,138,000,000

Against this to be set:—

Loans to the Dominions 171,000,000
Loans to Allies 1,568,000,000

Total £1,739,000,000

At March 31st, 1920, the Chancellor estimates that our liabilities and assets will be:—

National Debt £7,680,000,000

Assets:—

Loans to Allies £1,668,450,000

Dominions 196,880,000

Further Contribution from India 30,500,000

Total £1,895,830,000



Wind Roughened Skins Soothed by Cuticura

When you return from your auto ride smear the face and rub the hands with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. Scent applied with the hands, and you will have three minutes.

Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal. F. Newberry & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Square, London. Sold everywhere.

[51-14]

P. Wigham-Richardson & Co., Limited.

85, GRACECHURCH STREET, and at Lloyds, LONDON, E.C.3.

Cable Address: "ARMADORES," LONDON. Cables: "BENTLEY," "COMPLETE," "PILGRIM," "COPIES," "WATKINS," "A.B.C.," "A.T.," "WESTERN," "UNION."

Insurance Brokers, Coal Contractors, Brokers for the Chartering Sale, Purchase and Construction of Steamers, are open to represent firms desiring business effected in the London Market.

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Make YOUR HAIR beautiful

Nature intended your hair to be beautiful. When the natural oil which protects and beautifies the hair is deficient, it must be supplemented. Otherwise the hair will become dull, dry, and brittle; it will fall out at the ends and prematurely fall out. If you wish to make it beautiful, you must rub into the scalp

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

which flows quickly to the roots and affords the nourishment essential to the growth of lustrous hair. Prepared in a golden tint for fair hair.

Sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, or Rowland's, 65, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid cheap spurious imitations.

[740]

JJ & S

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKEY unequalled for flavour and purity. Guaranteed to be PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

Famous for over 100 years. John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dublin. Distillers to H.M. The King.

CORONA

The Famous Writing Machine

Come in and learn what we will do for you.

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No office needed by those who own

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"Manufactures the most Important Point is, Improvement, and in Dietetics, Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims."

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and it compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes; there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office: No. 25, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory: No. 24, Kwai Lin Street, SAMSEUPO.

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Viyella

the family fabric.



Nothing nicer for making-up Shirts and Pyjamas, Night-dresses, Children's Frocks, and Underclothing, Sports Wear, etc. DELIGHTFULLY SOFT, RICH IN APPEARANCE, MOST DURABLE, DOES NOT SHRINK.

Infinately superior to ordinary flannels. Ask your Store to show you a term.

—Road Trade Mark—

It may be seen in all the leading stores. The Viyella Co., Ltd., 12, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.



JOHNNIE WALKER

You can't tell a whisky by its looks. You can by the look of its label.

The following labels are your protection against immature whisky:—

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label, Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label, Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label, Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:

CALBECK

MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong Canton,

Shanghai, Tientsin,

Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,

Scotch Whisky Distillers,

Kilmarnock, Scotland.



By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'

Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hats on Hoses" and quotations to MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LTD., Greenwich, London, S.E.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 26th.

Andes Maru, Japanese str., 4,640 tons, Capt. Kunitachi, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo—O.S.K.

Chelon, Chinese str., 645 tons, Capt. Foyu, from Canton, with ballast—Sunshing Shipping Co.

Chengta, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. Rensfather, from Bangkok and Kohuchang, with a cargo of rice—B. & S.

Nelusa, British str., 1,360 tons, Capt. Evans, from Glasgow, which port she left on May 17th, with a general cargo—B. & S.

Shuncheong, Chinese str., 255 tons, Capt. Cordova, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo—Wu Hing & Co.

June 27th.

Chingchow, British str., 1,195 tons, Capt. Doyle, from Canton, with ballast—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Jade, French str., 375 tons, Capt. Cornelissen, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.

Luckow, British str., 1,226 tons, Capt. Morse, from Bangkok and Hoibow, with a cargo of rice—B. & S.

Nam Wan, Portuguese str., 233 tons, Capt. Costa, from Haibow, with a general cargo.

Tijuanack, Dutch str., 3,000 tons, Capt. Scherneck, from Amoy, with a general cargo—J.M.C.L.

CLEARANCES.

June 26th.

Carnegie, for Wuchow.

Chuan, for Canton.

Gemma Maru, for Sydney.

Lucas, for Saigon.

Expanding, for Haiphong.

Kam Ying Fat, for Shanghai.

Mogana Maru, for Cheribon.

Nitin Maru, for Keelung.

Oanfu, for London.

Shihai, for Hongkong.

Sunming, for Shanghai.

Tung Shing, for Shanghai.

Wai Shing, for Bangkok.

Wing Sang, for Shanghai.

June 27th.

Andes Maru, for Rotterdam.

Fou Shing, for Kobe.

Haitan, for Foochow.

Hoi Tung, for Macao.

Hok Canton, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Hsin Tai, for Canton.

Long Sang, for Manila.

Wing Hoi Li, for Kwong Chow Wan.

PASSENGERS.

For s.s. *Nelusa*, on June 26th:—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bond, Mr. Robert P. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Pridham, Mr. Robert S. Vergette, Mr. and Mrs. Nank Vosper, Mr. Richard N. Burton, Mr. A. Greenett, Mr. Norman H. Greig, Mr. H. B. V. Ledebor, Mr. E. E. Larkin, Mr. Daniel J. Corcodau, Mr. Wm. A. Kierman, Mr. Thomas A. Mitchell, Mr. Wm. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. T. Taylor, Miss M. K. Taylor, Mr. E. A. Vincent, Mr. E. Wackett, Miss G. E. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawson, Miss D. Lund, and Mr. D. F. Bostock.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kangon Maru* (Calcutta line) left Moji for this port on June 26th, and is expected here on July 1st.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kaiyoku Maru* (Bombay line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on June 24th, and is expected here on July 16th.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 27th, at 1.45.—Telegraphic communication with Hongkong has been interrupted since 5 p.m. yesterday owing to the lack of telephone relays, no summary of pressure dial has been given and no weather map will be issued.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 54.84 inches, against an average of 3.33 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

District. Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Road. (S.E. or variable winds, moderate, fair).

Formosa Channel. None.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. None.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. None.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above port on July 20th.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

Agents.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address From

Wingchungling, Winglock St. Yokohama Kiangsu ... Amoy

Jochongkong Robinswood ... Shanghai

Beer Hongkong Hotel ... Yokohama

Sakara Natsubara ... Kobe

Ford Jardine ... Tientsin

Kinshin ... Kobe

Ku Leuchien Chingchuan ... Shanghai

Kwanlof ... Amoy

Mr. Lai, c/o Chankuosen, 14 ... Amoy

Elgin Street ... San Francisco

Yeobong ... San Francisco

Yuan, Hanchingtai, Hong ... Shanghai

chingtai Haipang Tiao ... Shanghai

Yuewang ... Shanghai

Katolokkias, c/o Yoremai ... Yawootaki

Shing ... Shanghai

Tunang, Chune-war ... Amoy

Naehongkong Yockle ... Shanghai

Woolfshag ... Shanghai

Admiral Rodgers, Gunboat ... Shanghai

Generalalava ... Peking

Liang Pohn Wang Chungwa ... Shanghai

Co. ... Kobe

Everett ... Kobe

Kanjo, Monosani, str. ... Osaka

Yokowara Maru ... Nara

Melia, Hongkong Hotel ... Hankow

Yahong ... Shanghai

Tankwonhai ... Amoy

Saiguan, etc. ... Amoy

Leobonghin ... Amoy

Continental Trading Co. ... Kobe

Brnd ... Kobe

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address From

Everett ... American

Express Co. ... Shanghai

Harold Henderson, Hongkong Hotel ... New York

(Kahn, Motorship) ... Keelung

Maria, Anchorage ... Seattle, Wd.

Pacomeco ... Bombay

Skinner, Zealand Home ... Liverpool

Stewart Elliot ... Palembang

Weselink ... Palembang

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

2nd Sunday after Trinity, June 29th, 1919.

Holy Communion (7.40 a.m.) (Matins 11 a.m.)

Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospels, Psalms.

Heywood (16th evening) Troop (27th morning), Te Deum, Canticum in F, Jubilate, Jones (12th morning), Hymns, 388, (288) 380.

God Save the King, N.B.—Psalms 85, verses 1, 4, 5, 6 and 13 in unison; Psalm 120, verses 1 and 2 in unison; Hymns 388, verses 1, 5 and 7 in unison; Hymn 380, verses 1 in unison.

Litany (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, Woodward and Battisbill (30th day); Cantata Domine, Farnell (19th evening); Nuno Dimitis, Hayes (6th morning); Hymns, 433, 137, 167, God Save the King. Voluntary, (a) Choral Prelude on "Old 104th"—Farrar, (b) Triumphant March—Lemmens, N.B.—Psalms 145, verses 1, 4, 7 and 10 in unison; Psalm 147, verses 4 and 5 in unison; Hymn 433, verses 4 and 5 in unison; Hymn 137, verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison.

St. Peter's Church. Holy communion 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon 11 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday Services, June 29th. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns 347, 502, 338, 115. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 10, 433, 353, 446. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

First Church of Christ, Scientist MacDonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 28th June to 4th July, 1919.

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week or Month	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.	Height	H'kong Standard Time.	Height				
Satur.	28	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.				
		10 07	7 8	2 20	2 0				
Sun.	29	11 13	4 2	4 17	0 8				
		9 48	7 7	3 5	0 8				
Mon.	30	11 53	7 5	4 57	0 8				
Tues.	1	0 44	4 2	4 23	2 9				
		11 37	7 0	6 19	0 8				
Wed.	2	1 11	4 3	6 19	3 1				
		0 44	6 4	7 04	1 2				
Thurs.	3	1 58	4 4	6 11	3 2				
		0 52	6 7	7 42	1 6				
Fri.	4	2 17	5 1	7 24	3 4				
		1 40	5 0	8 25	2 1				

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1918.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR—
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
"MALTA"	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DUNERA"	7th July	Due Bombay about 25th July
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FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

"JAPAN"	19th July	Due Calcutta 13th Aug.
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FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

"JAPAN"	29th June, Noon.	SHANGHAI & KOBE.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG. Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S.S. "EURYADES"

for NEW YORK via PANAMA, on July 7th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on July 14th, to,

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessels offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TIENTSIN	"CHUPHUNG"	Wed.	2nd July, Dlight
KOBE	"CHAKHANG"	Fri.	4th June, Dlight
MANILA	"TUENHANG"	Fri.	4th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"KWANGSANG"	Sat.	5th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sun.	6th July, Dlight
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tue.	8th July, Dlight
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.	11th July, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau, and Labud Date.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description signed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 214. General Managers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
announce the augmentation of the present double daily train service by a third Trans-Continental train—

THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL

93.15 hours.

The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars, Dining car and Baggage cars.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,

General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hongkong, June 7th, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about JULY 5th.

for SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 1st.

"ELDRIDGE" ... On or August 15th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manukoa.

Y. K. K.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1... REGULAR SERVICE FOR
NANYO MARU No. 2... FREIGHT BETWEEN
NANYO MARU No. 3... HONGKONG, BANGKOK
BODEGAURA MARU... AND OR
KYODO MARU No. 13... SINGAPORE.
TAMON MARU No. 1...
ASOSAN MARU
OHEIAN MARU

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI,

AGENT,
Top Floor, King's Building.

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KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOKE, BEKE, PORT SAID, GALLAG, NAYANA,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, YAWAG, BANGKOK, SAIGON, TIANJIN, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,

M. HASEMOTO,
General Agents.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WHEATWELL, CHEFOO, NCHWANG & TAIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd June, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 23rd June, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHENOTU"	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 3rd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 6th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 8th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... TUESDAY,	1st July, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	... Capt. J. Medina	... FRIDAY,	4th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	... WEDNESDAY,	9th July, at 10 A.M.

* For Amoy Passengers Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

SS. "ECUADOR"	July 16th, 1919.
SS. "COLOMBIA"	Aug. 13th, 1919.
SS. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth staterooms).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information rates, fares, etc., apply to—

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Queen's Road, Telephone 41.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OBYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	19th Sept.	2nd Oct.
MALTA	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN	12th July	13th Aug.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai & Kobe
JAPAN	23rd June, Noon	...

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWDALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila)	Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU	Friday, 4th July, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU	Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
ARI MARU	Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU	Tuesday, 16th July.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU	Tuesday, 1st July.
TENSHIN MARU	Sunday, 13th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU	Wednesday, 2nd July.
CALCUTTA MARU	Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

ARI MARU	Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIMBU MARU	Tuesday, 1st July.
INABA MARU	Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU	Tuesday, 16th July.
KAMO MARU	Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 323 & 28

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	24,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	32,000	Aug. 13th.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALVO, ORUZ, BALBOA, OLLAJO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

INTERCHANGING BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,900	July 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone Nos. 274 and 275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PAUL LEGAT" ... 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 14,000	On or about 19th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" End of July.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" Tuesday, 1st July.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 8th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAIKOKU MARU" Saturday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" Thursday, 3rd July, at 6 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 28th June, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (16,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 15th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princess Building

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Lee Hing Street, Tel. 1242.

